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GOSSIPY WASHINGTON.

THE APPROACHING SOCIETY SEASON OF THE CAPITAL.

A Popular Attraction—Curious Military Uniform—War Caricatures—The Presidential Flag—National Bankrupt Law—National Affairs—Notes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Society people here are divided in opinion as to whether the approaching society season will be an unusually gay one or otherwise. The weight of opinion is that it will be a brilliant season, though probably not as gay as that have gone before it. The official receptions will be, of course, given as they always have been. They will not commence until after New Year's and will continue until Ash Wednesday. Before the opening, however, there will be a number of less formal receptions. Miss Cleveland will be at home, informally, on an hour on three mornings in the week, and now and then she may have some evening gatherings of friends at the White House before New Year's, but there will be no regular reception there until the usual time for commencing them. The number of very wealthy people here is growing year by year. Washington is becoming more and more a social capital.

It is the proper thing now to spend the winter months here, and especially for those who are not brought here by political or official callings. It is also the proper thing to own the establishment occupied, instead of taking quarters at the hotels or boarding houses. The next thing to owning the house is to rent them out, so that every detail in the matter of furnishing them can be attended to and produce a harmonious result. The climate is a pleasant medium between that of the extreme north and south. The weather predictions, however, are that there will be more snow in Washington this winter than any for the past five winters. The stablemen are purchasing an extra supply of sleighs so as to be ready. A prominent livery stable keeper says there have been more sleighs ordered here during the past thirty days than during the past three years combined. Many of the wealthy families from the northern states have shipped their sleighs in advance of themselves or their carriages.

One of the most interesting places under the control of the new department, and indeed the only place of any great attractiveness in connection with it in Washington, is the military museum of the Ordnance Department. Though this museum is packed away in the rear rooms of an out of the way building on Seventeenth street, several hundred strangers find it every day and spend hours there. Almost everything in the way of firearms, from the ancient blunderbuss with its fuse and powder pan, to the most modern needle gun, can be found there. In the matter of cannon, everything is there either in reality or model. Projectiles of several hundred kinds are piled up there, ranging in size from the Minie ball up to shot thirty inches in diameter. One of the strange things in connection with this collection is the fact that military men have invented but little in the art of warfare. The bayonet was invented by a farmer, and the best of all the cannon shots by a Texas game raiser.

In this museum are on exhibition some of the collection of uniformed figures that were exhibited in the government exhibit at the centennial exhibition at Philadelphia, showing the different kinds of uniforms worn by the armies of the various countries, and particularly showing the development of the uniform of the army of this country from that worn by the minute man in 1776 down to that worn at the present day. The minute man's uniform consisted of a buttoned coat and pants and a flowing red vest. The uniform was exactly like the dresses worn by colonials in Irish dramas twenty-five years ago.

The rifle which President Jefferson Davis had with him when he was captured after the fall of the confederacy is there. When asked where the bookkeeper and dress the romancers have said were on Davis when he was captured, the official in charge denied that any such things were found on him, notwithstanding all the stories to the contrary. The Japanese believe that warriors should be clad so as to be as dangerous looking as possible, on the principle that it is better to frighten an enemy away than fight him away. The uniform worn by the Japanese soldier can be explained in no other way. It is something terrible to look at being cumbersome and ugly.

During a fight at Spotsylvania C. H., Va., an oak tree, almost three feet in diameter, was completely cut down by the shower of bullets that the opposing armies fired at each other. The stump of the tree is in this museum. There is an interesting story told of a couple of bullets that are in one of the cases. They were found near Petersburg. They were welded together. The story is that one was a Federal and the other a Confederate bullet, and that they met in midair, welded and fell to the ground in the shape they are now in. It is one of the many cases where a photograph could be procured of the occurrence, and has been procured entirely on all. And twenty people stand in front of these bullets and discuss the possibility and probability of the truth of the story, and seem to take more interest in them, to every one who delays an instant in front of the other cases or exhibits.

The presidential flag is missing. No one knows what has become of it. The presidential flag is the invention of some genius in the Bureau of Navigation, in the navy department. No one claimed the story of getting it up when it was a thing of life, and now no one seems to be willing to accept even a share of it. The presidential flag came about in this way: While Mr. Arthur was president he decided that he would take a trip around to Newport from this city on a government vessel, the Despatch. There was nothing very unusual in this, for prior presidents had used government vessels for a similar private purpose. The inventor of the presidential flag, all of a sudden discovered that the ordinary American flag which the Despatch, like all other vessels of American navy carried, was not exactly fitted for the president, but that he should have a distinctive flag, something out of the ordinary run as it were. The presidential flag was designed, the silk purchased, and certain flagmakers put to work on it.

When President Arthur two weeks afterward put his feet on the Despatch the presidential flag was raised and ten or fifteen dollars' worth of powder fired off to celebrate the event. The president, it appears, did not notice that there had been special honor done his official presence. He never said a word about the flag, supposing it was the same as always had flown from the mast of the Despatch. On his second day out the president's attention was called to the flag, but he did not notice it as specially placed with it. He said he would prefer that the ordinary American flag be raised, and the presidential flag was raised. The presidential flag has been in disgrace ever since then. The commanding officer of the Despatch

after considerable trouble got the navy department to take the flag on storage. It was known to be there during the early part of the summer of last year, but what has become of it since is a mystery. "I am in favor of the early passage of a national bankrupt law," the Lowell or any other good bill," said a western representative in response to a question as to the probability of the passage of a genuine bankrupt law during the coming session of congress; "but no such bill can be passed unless the people who had charge of it last session are suppressed. There is a commercial organization or committee of some kind that has this bankrupt bill in charge. It has its headquarters in New York. It is all right that proper means should be taken to urge passage of any measure that the great banking and commercial classes think should be passed, but there is a limit to all things. The people who had the making of sentiment in favor of a bankrupt bill overriden and sickened members with their nonsensical and numerous circulars.

"For weeks at a time members of congress received in their morning mail circulars from this committee in New York. After a while they told the postmaster at the house to destroy everything that came to them by mail that had any bearing at all on the bankrupt bill. Thousands of pamphlets, circulars, marked newspapers, etc., went on their way into the waste basket. The opponents of the bill, the representatives of the people who borrow money, used the argument that 'the millionaires of Wall Street,' the money lending class, were lobbying in favor of the bill and this argument prevented some from voting for the bill who otherwise would have done so."

TABACCO GROWERS.

A Big Convention of the "Weeders" Assembled in Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, Nov. 18.—The tobacco convention met in the chamber of commerce. It was called to order by President Edwin Stevens, who made an appropriate speech of welcome in the name of the merchants of Cincinnati, and especially those engaged in the tobacco business. There were many of the latter present, having been invited to attend the proceedings by the delegates of the convention.

Among the most prominent delegates to the convention are the following, representing the four states which take part in the proceedings: Gen. John W. Fennell, Covington, Ky.; John S. Gaunt, Carrollton, Ky.; John K. Lake, Paris, Ky.; E. P. Thompson, E. F. Kilmer, Millersburg, Ky.; L. E. Carson, Jr., Louisville, Ky.; Charles B. Braisher, Lexington, Ky.; J. M. Beck, Carlisle, Ky.; J. A. Adamson, Mayville, Ky.; J. H. Avery, Painesville, O.; W. C. Cowman, Hillsboro, O.; J. E. Cook, Kokomo, Ind.; W. J. Kennedy, W. A. Wilson, Carlisle, Ky.; E. B. Proctor, Mansfield, O.; Joseph A. Moore, Ripley, O.; H. C. London, Georgetown, O.; J. T. O'Brien, Fred Koeman, Lima, O.; R. M. Patet, Batesville, Ind.; C. O. Page, Madison, Ind.; J. Hatcher, S. T. Swift, Big Sandy, Ky.; Wm. H. Brown, Carlisle, Ky.; Charles A. Miller, Millersburg, Ky.; M. D. Powell, Centerville, Ind.; N. B. Wilson, E. E. H. E. Magee, H. N. Garrett, Joseph Kumbrough, Cincinnati, Ky.; P. A. Miller, A. C. Ball, E. P. Clarke, Millersburg, Ky.; T. J. Glenn, James Hillcock, P. T. Throop, J. M. Kennedy, Carlisle, Ky.; T. B. Best, Helena, Ky.; C. H. Crouch, R. F. Slaughter, P. T. Gaugh, Poplar Grove, Ky.; H. M. Carpenter, Paris, Ky.; Walter Sharp, L. S. Rogers, Sharpsburg, Ky.; J. H. D. McMullen, Aurora, Ind.; C. B. Leonard, Ravenna, O.; John Fisher, J. S. Witherton, Middletown, O.; E. C. Hawkins, Robert Overby, W. J. Hughes, E. Gifford, Ellenville, Ky.; Auter Bette, Flemingsburg, Ky.; G. F. Young, Ripley, O.; W. W. Gault, Mayville, Ky.; E. E. Elliott, Shelbyville, Ind.; M. S. Holt, Weston, W. Va.; John McNeal, Thomas Road, New Liberty, Ky.; L. W. Giles, Levi Jones, J. L. Linsley, Owen county, Kentucky; J. D. Cobb, T. M. Cobb, Lusk Mills, Ky.; Warren Brady, William Brady, Ripley, O.; John F. Adams, Corinth, Ky.; L. C. Holmes, E. Kinton, Mt. Olive, Ky.; J. D. Duncan, S. H. Thomas, Lexington, Ky.

A GOOD NIGHT'S WORK.

Lynching the Murderer of Little Alice Powell—His Confession.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 18.—Noah Chevy, the negro who murdered Little Alice Powell in Princess Anne, was taken from jail and hanged to a tree. His body was afterwards riddled with bullets. When taken from jail Chevy was only partially dressed, having on his shirt, trousers and a pair of socks. He was taken down the road about a quarter of a mile to the hickory bridge school house, the place selected for his execution. Upon arriving there he was told that he had but a short time to live. In response to questions he gave two versions of the murder. First saying that another negro committed it, but upon being told that his wet clothes had been found with the three bodies rolled up in them, he confessed the truth and said that revenge was his motive.

He said that the deed was committed with an axe. He described how he waited in the road for Little Alice. She was on the opposite side of the road, coming toward him singing, "In the Sweet By and Bye." When he made the attack she made no outcry but when he dragged her into the path she said: "Oh Lord, have mercy on my soul." The brute said that he carried her into the pine thicket where he killed her with the axe and afterwards hearing some one coming down the road, took hold of her feet and dragged her further into the thicket.

An Offensive Partisan.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 18.—Complaints have been frequent of late of vexatious letters having been sent in the mail. A decoy letter was mailed and a watch was at once put on the night mailing clerk, Fred C. Collier. After he left the office an examination was made and the letter was missing. The officers hunted him down and arrested him on the street, but he had taken the precaution to exchange the marked bills for silver. A silver piece that was in the letter was found on him and the bills recovered later on. Collier is about twenty-five years old and respectfully connected here. He was an appointee of the new postmaster.

Sharon's Funeral.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—Ex-Senator Sharon was buried from Grace church. There was no ostentatious display, and by request of the deceased no sermon was preached. The funeral obsequies were of the most magnificent description, and an immense cortege followed the remains to Lone Mountain cemetery, where the body was temporarily deposited in Senator Jones' vault. Sarah Althea made no attempt to attend the funeral, having been restrained by her attorneys.

'Tis Well.

St. Louis, Nov. 18.—Stephen Elemer, forty-one years of age, married, well educated, brutally outraged Annie Feichl, the eight year old child of a neighbor, in the northern part of the city. He came home and stealing to the garret of his house, hung himself. Remorse for his awful crime was the cause.

THE BALKAN BALK-LINE

PLAYING THE GAME OF DEATH IN AND OUT OF THE STRING.

The Frontier Broken by Serbian Invasion. Bulgarian Action—The Armies and Their Forces—London War News. Russian Opinion—Foreign.

RUSCHUK, Nov. 18.—Prince Alexander has sent a circular note to the powers in which he complains that the Serbian agent in Bulgaria withheld for eight hours the notification of Serbia's declaration of war. Prince Alexander indignantly denied that Bulgarians violated the Serbian frontier, and declares that the Serbians are solely liable for the recent events on the boundary.

Dispatches from Philippopolis says that great activity prevails there. Trains filled with soldiers singing patriotic songs are constantly leaving for the front. The people throughout the country manifest great enthusiasm. The troops are happy at the prospect of going into action for the first time without a single foreigner in their ranks. The Russian consul at Rutchuk has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to leave with the archives of his office. A steamer has arrived at Rutchuk with 5,000,000 cartridges, which are now being unloaded. All soldiers of the National guard have been summoned to join their colors.

Prince Alexander arrived at Sofia at 10 o'clock. He was greeted with the utmost enthusiasm by the populace. The prince attended a Te Deum at the cathedral. The Bulgarian government has made a formal demand upon Turkey for assistance.

The custom house officers at Bourgas, in Eastern Roumelia, have been notified that honoraria imports from Turkey must pay the same duties as imports from other foreign countries.

Four Servians who arrived at Lom Palanka on a steamer were forcibly arrested by the Bulgarian authorities. The various available force of Serbia are as follows: Field army, 60,228 men, with 204 guns; reserve formations, 12,565 men, with 34 guns; reserve army or Landwehr, 52,370 men, with 130 guns; Landsturm, 45,000 men, with 100 guns; total, 175,613 officers and men and 414 guns. The infantry is armed with the Mauser rifle, improved by Major Makovanovitch. This is of the calibre of 10.15 millimetres. The artillery is variously armed with muzzle loaders and Krupp guns. The total cavalry (included in the above recapitulation) numbers 4,600 men.

The Bulgarian field army consists of 34,000 infantry, 1,400 cavalry, two regiments and one company of artillery (3,540 men), a battalion of engineers (800 men), a detachment of train (2,000 men) and a force of gendarmes (1,600 men), or a total force of 39,000 men, with 104 guns. The infantry is armed with the Berdan rifle and the batteries have Krupp guns and guns of the latest Russian pattern. The reserve force consists of 24,000 men. There are also twelve battalions of Landsturm of 600 men each, or 7,200 men, making a total force of 60,000 men. There is no want of arms, but there is scarcely a sufficient force of cavalry and artillery. The paucity of officers since many of the Russian officers returned home is also a serious matter.

The Eastern Roumelian army comprises 18,204 in the first levy, 19,147, in the second, 23,197 in the reserve, and 2,423 men in the active reserve, making a total of 64,930 men. The number of officers available is altogether out of proportion to the number of men. There is no scarcity of arms as there are about 60,000 Krupka, 7,000 Berdan and 6,000 Martini-Henry rifles in the provinces. The artillery consists of four guns.

The Bulgarian armaments at Rutchuk and Razgrad contain a good supply of arms, uniforms and equipments. The arsenal at Rutchuk is turning out 60,000 Berdan cartridges per day in addition to ammunition for artillery.

London War News.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Each morning paper bristles with war maps and gives from five to seven solid columns of what is called war news, but is in reality merely a collection of rumors and opinions of correspondents. The aptest conclusion was found in a biographical notice in the "Times": "We have to bear in mind that the real contention at the bottom of this business is between Russia and Austria. Could they be excluded, which in the nature of things cannot be done, a sanguinary quarrel between the Balkan states would be a small evil. Whether Austria, and through Austria Germany, wants or does not want a solid path to the sea at Salonica, it needs no profound seer to find out that Russia's constant aim is accordingly in a big Bulgaria, with the ulterior purpose of seizing it and of dominating on the Danubian and the Bosphorus."

The Times says: "It is plain that Serbia has acted under the promptings of Austria. Its conduct has been neither dignified nor straightforward." The Standard says: "War has been kindled in the Balkans. We see the beginning, but no human intelligence can pretend to set limits to the area or intensity of the fire. We see Russia's eager eyes fixed on the Bosphorus and Austria staring down from Bosnia toward Salonica and the Aegean." The Daily News chaffs the six powers for "promising, preparing, postponing and having futile debates until the clash of arms comes."

The Journal de Saint Petersburg puts this clever dilemma: "Serbia has declared war against a vassal prince who has not himself even the right to make peace or declare war, so that the inquiry suggests itself whether the object of the war be to fight to the Russian or to bring back the rebel vassal to the respect for the engagements entailed by his vassalage."

Russian Opinion.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 18.—Russian newspapers, both official and unofficial, unite in condemning the fratricidal Servo-Bulgarian war and declare that Russia will be unable to sit quietly while Bulgaria and Serbia tear each other to pieces. The Journal hints that England, by delaying the meeting of the Balkan conference, is responsible for the outbreak of the war between Bulgaria and Serbia.

Venustus Active.

NAPLES, Nov. 18.—Vesuvius is again in a state of eruption. The lava is streaming down on the west side of the mountain and some alarm is expressed as the observatory authorities believe that the eruption will become more serious than it is at present.

The Field Libel Suit.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A preliminary motion was made before the court of queen's bench for the trial of the libel brought by Cyrus W. Field against James Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of the New York Herald, and A. Oakley Hall, the London correspondent of the paper, to recover £10,000 damages for libel in publishing a dispatch in the New York Herald to the effect that Wm. Abbott, broker and operator of Token House Yard, supported by many stockholders of the Anglo American Cable company, would at a meeting of the directors of that company introduce a resolution to expel Mr. Field from the electorate on the ground that he "is unworthy of any position of confidence or trust."

and compelled to retire on Thionites, directly on the line of the Bulgarian capital. The Servians have occupied Raptcha. The losses on both sides were heavy.

BECAUSE OF RIEL.

French Students in Montreal Burn Effigies—The Queen's statue—Songs. MONTREAL, Nov. 18.—The wildest excitement reigns in every building in the east end, and the French flag draped with tattered flags at half mast. The French newspapers came out with mourning borders, and the offices are profusely decorated.

A crowd of from ten to twelve thousand, carrying French flags and transparencies, came marching down St. Lawrence street with effigies of the cabinet ministers mounted on a wagon. On arriving at the Champ de Mars the effigies of Chapeau and Lavigne were hanged and burned. A policeman, armed with a revolver, rushed forward to save the figures from the flames, but some of the students also drew revolvers and after some shots were exchanged the policeman was driven off.

The mob then marched along St. James street to Victoria Square, and one of them, climbing upon the statue of the queen, lowered a noose to the others. This was placed around the neck of Sir John, the effigy was hauled up and the rope made fast. Oil was then soaked over the figure, and a light being put to it, the figure and the statue were soon enveloped in clouds of smoke and flame.

A large body of police forced their way up to within a few feet of the statue, but were afraid to interfere. The statue was blackened and scorched by fire and smoke. When the figure was almost reduced to ashes the hangman cut it down, saying: "There goes the cursed serpent. May he soon be treated himself to the same thing." The mob then marched through the English quarter singing French songs.

"FRANKIE MORRIS."

On Trial at Oange Mission, Kansas, for Poisoning Her Mother.

St. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—At Oange Mission, Kansas, the third trial of "Frankie Morris" for the murder of her mother has begun. "Frankie Morris" was her maiden name, and by it she has been generally known. She married in 1875 A. Hurd, a prominent lawyer. In 1883 they were divorced, and the split was generally attributed to her intimacy with H. D. Loveland, also a prominent lawyer. Though divorced from Hurd, she still lived under his protection, and was so living when the death of her mother occurred.

The indictment charges that Frankie Morris (now Mrs. H. D. Loveland) murdered her mother on November 5, 1884, by means of poison administered in a glass of beer; that a conspiracy existed between Frankie Morris, C. A. Hurd, and J. M. Poinsett, the murdered woman's husband, to insure Mrs. Poinsett's life and then murder her. The evidence in the former trials established the fact that Frankie had purchased arsenic and that her mother had died with all the symptoms of an arsenical poisoning, after drinking some beer given her by her daughter.

While the first trial was in progress Loveland's wife got a divorce and he and the accused woman were married. Frankie Morris was about thirty years of age, and not remarkably handsome, but very intelligent and accomplished.

ALLITERATIVE BURCHARD.

On the Witness Stand—Pointed Question and Answering Winks.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The Hon. Dr. Burchard, to whose alliterative oratory in the presence of James G. Blaine at the Fifth Avenue hotel some people ascribe the election of President Cleveland, rested his ponderous person in the witness chair of the surrogate's court to testify in the Austin will contest. Dr. Burchard testified that he had known Austin since 1855.

"Were you in the habit of calling at the house of the doctor, who married one of his daughters?"

"Did you ever call there to see anybody else?"

"Yes," responded the witness, smiling broadly along with every body present, including the surrogate. Mr. Burchard looked expectantly at Col. Bliss, but the colonel asked no more questions.

VICTORIA IN TIGHTS.

If Morosini Has No Voice She Has Her Legs Left.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Victoria Morosini Schelling, billed as Victoria Morosini, made her second attempt to succeed as a public singer. She came on in "Amorita" at the Casino, one of the six slaves. The slaves are in fish colored tights, and dance a little. She appeared again in the third act as "Antonia," an artist. She dressed in blue and white tights, with a tight-fitting corset and cap of the same color. The light on the stage was dim, and she was lost in the crowd. Even when she sang the two stanzas of the artist's chorus she stood back of the others. Rudolph Aronson says he thinks she will soon be worthy of a better part.

A Chinese Friend.

JENKIN, Ga., Nov. 18.—Mrs. Jane Tillman died here from wounds received on Saturday. She lived near Ballia. When her husband was temporarily absent she went to the house of a neighbor and borrowed a shot gun, with which she was returning home at dusk. She was met by Joe Holmes, a notorious negro, who assaulted her, wrenching from her the gun. Escaping, she ran toward home, her face slightly turned, watching her pursuer. Holmes, seeing that her capture was impossible, discharged the gun into her face. She was brought here for treatment. Negroes with bloodhounds are in pursuit of the criminal, vowing to lynch him.

A Chinese Invasion.

BREMEN, Dak., Nov. 18.—On an east bound passenger train was a passenger from the Canadian Pacific railroad, who stated that with the close of work on that road a vast number of laborers were discharged, among them being about 7,000 Chinese, who are now making their way into the United States. He said that captains of steamships take them down the coast by hundreds and land them at isolated points from which they go overland to the towns. This is given as the cause of the rush of Chinamen to the east towns, which has led to recent uprisings against them.

Another Blood-Clot.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 18.—Charles W. Tribble was taken before Commissioner McKay on a charge of unlawful cohabitation. He lives in Logan, and was in attendance at the late trial at Blackfoot, Idaho, as church clerk. He wanted to waive examination, but was not permitted to do so, as testimony in the case was wanted. Witnesses have been subpoenaed and the examination will be held immediately. Tribble is very high in the Mormon church for a young man, and was its agent in Washington, being also private secretary to John Hailey, delegate from Idaho.

and compelled to retire on Thionites, directly on the line of the Bulgarian capital. The Servians have occupied Raptcha. The losses on both sides were heavy.

Only Skin Deep.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A Belgrade dispatch to the Times says that the proclamation of King Milan declaring war on Bulgaria does not touch the true chord of national feeling. The people do not share in the presentiment contained therein and their ill-will against Bulgaria is only skin deep.

Churchill indisposed.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Lord Randolph Churchill, secretary of state for India, is suffering from a severe cold. His indisposition will necessitate the postponement of the delivery of political speeches which he had arranged to make.

All Settled.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—The Anglo-French arrangement with regard to the Newfoundland fisheries has been signed. All differences between both governments were satisfactorily compromised.

More Horses.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 17.—The government has sent 30,000 pounds to its agents in Hungary, to be expended in the purchase of additional artillery horses.

"MERCY, JESUS!"

The Last Words of Louis Riel Before Dying at Regina.



LOUIS RIEL.

REGINA, Nov. 17.—Extraordinary precautions against the possible escape of Riel or the intrusion into the barracks of unauthorized persons was observed. At a mile from the barracks mounted patrols challenged all persons and compelled them to disclose written passes. Two other lines of guards were stationed at points nearer the post, where the same precautions were again observed. No one was permitted to enter the guard room until 8:12 o'clock.

The scene presented then was that of Riel on the scaffold, with Pere Andre and Father McWilliams, with him, celebrating Mass. Riel was on his bended knees, wearing a loose woollen surcoat, gray trousers, and a woollen shirt. On his feet were moccasins, the only feature of his dress that partook of Indian that was on him. He received the notice to proceed to the scaffold with the same composed manner shown the preceding night on receiving the warning of his fate. His face was full of color and he appeared to have complete self-possession, responding to the service in a clear tone.

The prisoner decided only a moment before starting for the scaffold not to make a speech. This was owing to the earnest solicitation of both priests attending him. He displayed an inclination at the last moment to make an address, but Pere Andre reminded him of his promise, and he then walked toward the executioner, repeating his prayers to the last moment, the final words escaping him being, "Merci, Jesus."

He died without a struggle, not to exceed twenty persons were permitted within the confines of the barracks to witness the execution, and it was certainly performed with decorum and dispatch. His body was taken in charge by the coroner and the verdict usual to state executions was rendered.

The Holland Case.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—James T. Holland, the Texan who gives his business as that of a land and stock speculator, was arraigned in the court of Oyer & Terminer before Presiding Justice Noah Davis, to answer an indictment charging him with murder in the first degree for the killing of Thomas Davis on the 21st of August last in a room on West Broadway. The court room was crowded. Assistant District Attorney Fellows appeared for the prosecution, while the accused was represented by Gen. Roger A. Pryor, ex-Senator Grady, E. Price, and H. W. Mackinson, of Texas. After the case had been called Gen. Pryor asked for a postponement of the hearing until the first Monday in December on account of the sickness of one of his witnesses, but as this did not agree on it was adjourned to the 25th inst., with the understanding that if a further adjournment was desired for a reasonable period it will not be objected to.

Back to His Proper Level.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Ernest Schilling Hulskamp, the ex-coachman whom made himself famous a year or so ago by eloping with Victoria Morosini, appeared as the conductor of a Scotch avenue car. Hulskamp applied at the office of the Sixth avenue surface railroad for a position as a conductor. He took with him his wife Victoria and some good credentials and was given the place on trial.

At nine o'clock he set out on his first journey, after bidding his wife an affectionate farewell. Hulskamp has now been on the road for five days and his term of probation is over. He will be given the position of a substitute, to fill any vacancy which may occur for the time being. When a permanent vacancy occurs Hulskamp will be given a regular salaried position at two dollars a day.

Ford Ward.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Ward spent his third Sunday in prison in an uneventful way. He followed out the daily prison routine, going to the chapel in the forenoon. After religious service he went to his cell with the other convicts with his day's rations under his arm. Dr. Barbour, the prison physician, says that Ward is improving in strength, and is not the broken-hearted creature that some of the reporters have pictured him. Ward says he is being treated well and has no complaint to make.

Governor Foraker's Staff.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17.—The following gentlemen will constitute Governor-elect Foraker's office forces: Private Secretary, Mr. C. H. Kurtz, of Athens; executive clerk, Mr. Charles E. Pryor, of this city, member of the Hamilton county bar, and for three years past with Judge Foraker; assistant executive clerk, A. Beaton, of Columbus.

PROTESTANTS REVOLT.

MR. GLADSTONE'S OPPORTUNITY TO LAY A HOME RULE PLAN.

A Chimerical calculation—Gladstone and Hartington—Price of Alliance—Old Times Alarmed—Division of Honors—War Talk—Foreign News.

DUBLIN, Nov. 17.—Mr. Gladstone's declaration in favor of modified Home Rule has created a flutter among the Nationalists and no little shaking of the head among the "loyalist" sections. Both sides now agree that Mr. Parnell's triumph is merely a question of time. Mr. Gladstone's confession that the English parties cannot be trusted to resist the Irish pressure while Mr. Parnell has power to sustain or overthrow English ministries has had an especially depressing effect on both Whig and Tory loyalists. Every Irishman sees clearly that Mr. Parnell will have this power in the next parliament unless some unforeseen and as yet most unlikely division should spring up among the Irish members themselves.

The hope that the English parties will continue to resist the Irish demands is now almost entirely abandoned. The dashed expectation of the nation for rule is too great to be overcome. It is felt that in any event, through the Conservatives may remain silent until the elections are over or the Home Rule question, or through they may attempt to utilize the cry, "The empire is in danger," they will be ready to see the house assembled to purchase the parliamentary support of Mr. Parnell in order to remain in power.

Mr. Gladstone's speech is regarded as a singularly unsuccessful one even here. Lord Hartington's. It has decided many wavering Nationalist members to support the Tories at the general election by making clear the immense advantage which the Irish party would obtain by bringing about something like an equalization of power between the Liberals and the Tories in the new parliament. No decision has yet been reached on this important point, but since Mr. Gladstone's speech many Irish members who were formerly in favor of supporting the Liberals have changed their opinion, and will vote when the time comes at the polls, in both England and Ireland, in favor of supporting the Conservatives.

Should the Parnellites finally decide to adopt this course they expect that sixty seats in England and Ireland will be transferred from the Liberals to the Tories, making the latter sufficiently strong, with the eighty Irish votes, to remain in power and to defy the Liberals so long as the alliance with the Irish party is maintained. The Tory government holding office under these conditions would be at the mercy of the Irish party, and would have to pay for its support by granting to Ireland very large Home Rule powers. Irish landlords and Loyalists would prefer a solution of the question by a Conservative government, feeling convinced that better terms could be made for the protection of landlord interests and the political representation of the minority in the Home Rule parliament.

The Nationalists are prepared to give the fullest guarantees for the protection of the Protestant minority in any scheme of legislative independence which will give the complete control of their domestic affairs to representatives of the Irish people sitting in Dublin. Five Protestants have already been selected to represent purely Catholic constituencies in Munster. The liberality of the Nationalist party has produced a marked effect on Protestant opinion. There is a movement among members of Protestant young men's societies tending to bring over the mass of the younger generation of Protestants to the Nationalist ranks.

This movement had its origin among the Protestants of Cork, and meetings have already been held by them to consider the advisability of publicly throwing in their lot with the Nationalists. This threatened Protestant revolt has filled the old time Conservatives with alarm, and every effort will be made to suppress or check it. The members of the young Protestant party feel, however, that they must throw in their lot with their countrymen or cease to exercise any political influence outside of half a dozen districts where the Protestant population is in the overwhelming majority.

By maintaining the character of a hostile Anglo-Irish garrison the Protestants would be practically excluded from all share in the government of their country. Recognizing this fact, and also the willingness of the Nationalists to concede to them a fair share of political honor and power, the more intelligent non-landlord Protestants are inclined to separate themselves from the English garrison and frankly take up their position in the Nationalist ranks as Irish citizens. Should this movement acquire the development which it promises, it is thought that the last argument against the concession of Home Rule would be removed. Mr. Parnell could then speak as the representative of an almost unanimous nation.

Mr. Gladstone spoke with full knowledge of this important movement in Irish opinion. Mr. Parnell's reply to the grand old man is regarded as a remarkable exhibition of political fencing. Great curiosity is felt as to whether Mr. Gladstone, having gone as far as he has, will venture boldly to lay a plan for Home Rule before the Irish nation and to ask a verdict on it at the polls. In this way only could he secure the Irish vote at the general elections. If the popular verdict were favorable Home Rule would then be conceded in the first session of parliament, and the foundation would be laid of a real union between Great Britain and Ireland.

The Louth election is the only dark cloud on the horizon. After five years of acquaintance with him the Irish party has decided it will not readmit the sitting member, Mr. Philip Callan, to its councils